A NEW CYDIA (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) FROM FLORIDA AND CUBA

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ABSTRACT. Cydia largo Heppner, new species, is described from Florida and Cuba.

The following description of a new *Cydia* (formerly *Laspeyresia*) concerns a species known for several decades but only recently collected in numbers. The first specimens were sent from Cuba to Washington in 1933. Thereafter another group of specimens was sent from Homestead and Tampa in 1944, then another group from Key West in 1945. Curators at the Smithsonian Institution noted that the species was new but it was not described. From 1973–1975 a number of additional specimens were collected on Key Largo and other areas, prompting this description.

Cydia largo, new species

Size. 3.0-4.0 mm forewing length.

Head. Buff, with buff-white frons; labial palpus tan and gray, with interior side

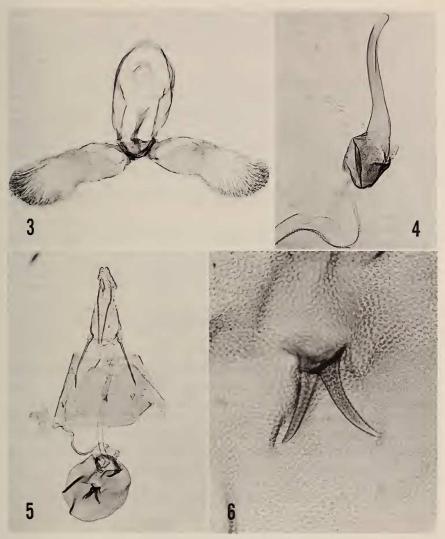
white; antenna buff-gray.

Thorax. Buff; venter buff-white; legs buff-tan with fuscous on tibiae and tarsal segments. Forewing: dark fuscous ground color irrorated with buff, with more extensive buff area in central basal area; mid-wing line of darker fuscous from anal margin angled toward apex; costal margin with 6–7 black fuscous streaks bordered and merging into dark orange, angled toward tornus, with white spots between streaks along costal margin; mid-apical circular area buff, with 4 black spots in basal half and semi-circle of lustrous silver in distal half of buff circle; silvery area at tornus; ventral side lustrous dark fuscous; fringe dark fuscous. Hindwing: uniform dark fuscous; ventral side lustrous fuscous; fringe dark fuscous.

Abdomen. Fuscous; venter buff-white. Male genitalia: tegumen a simple band; un-



Figs. 1-2. Cydia largo Heppner, new species, Florida (paratypes): 1, &; 2, \cap .



FIGS. 3-6. Cydia largo Heppner, new species, Florida: 3, holotype δ genitalia; 4, holotype δ aedeagus (enlarged); 5, paratype $\mathfrak P$ genitalia; 6, paratype $\mathfrak P$ signa (enlarged).

cus and gnathos absent; vinculum reduced; anellus an angled, narrow spatulate form; valva simple and elongate, rounded at apex with numerous stout inwardly directed setae, with a slight narrowing of the valva midway and then to base; aedeagus elongate with bulbous base and narrow, curved distal end; no cornuti evident. Female genitalia: ovipositor with setaceous papilla anales, of average length; apophyses subequal; ostium simple, membranous; ductus bursae narrow, elongate, unsclerotized; corpus bursa ovate, with 2 large thorn-like signa on opposite sides of the bursa and an almost united ring at junction with ductus bursa.

Types. Holotype 3: 15 mi. NE Key Largo City, Key Largo Key, Monroe Co., FLOR-

Paratypes will be distributed to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville (FSCA); British Museum (Natural History), London, England; and University of California, Berkeley.

Additional specimens: Cuba: Santiago de las Vegas, 20 Feb 1933 (1 \circ), 21 Feb 1933 (1 \circ), 24 Feb 1933 (1 \circ), 26 Feb 1933 (1 \circ), ex: Inga dulcis, A. Otero (USNM).

Hosts. Acacia pinetorum (Small) Hermann (="Vachiella insularis"); Pithecellobium dulce (Roxburg) Bentham (=Inga dulcis Willdenow); Lysiloma latisiliqua (Linnaeus) Bentham (=Lysiloma bahamensis Bentham) (Fabaceae). One specimen from Tampa is recorded as reared from Sambucus (Caprifoliaceae) but this may be erroneous (perhaps a pupation site).

Distribution. Cuba and southern Florida. (The Gainesville record may refer to a rearing from an ornamental plant outside the natural range of the moth.)

REMARKS

Dark specimens of Goditha bumeliana Heinrich, Ricula maculana (Fernald), and Larisa subsolana Miller have a superficial resemblance to Cydia largo, but the genitalia of the new species will serve to distinguish them. It is not evident which Cydia may be most closely related to C. largo. The Cuban specimens are not treated as paratypes but nonetheless show no significant differences in maculation or genital characters from the Florida specimens. Whether this species is of Cuban origin and introduced into Florida or whether it is native to Florida with further distribution in the Caribbean is not known.

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